

watch officer of the U. S. S. Resolute during the Spanish War, telling how that vessel hoisted the British ensign.

BRITISH COURT TO PASS ON WILHELMINA'S CARGO

Shipment Ordered Seized To Be Held for Decision by Prize Tribunal—Ship Forced to Wait for Repairs.

London, Feb. 10.—The British government to-day announced the seizure of the cargo of the American steamship Wilhelmina, which was taken before a prize court, although the ship would be released. This constitutes a precedent which means that hereafter foodstuffs for Germany shall not go through the British navy, but will be seized by the British navy, and the cargo will be taken before a prize court, although the ship would be released. This constitutes a precedent which means that hereafter foodstuffs for Germany shall not go through the British navy, but will be seized by the British navy, and the cargo will be taken before a prize court, although the ship would be released.

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The Wilhelmina's putting in at Falmouth under the stress of weather is an unexpected diversion in the case, but makes slight difference in the final outcome. The British government fears Germany's threatened submarine blockade with philosophy, and is taking measures to overcome it under any circumstances. England purposes making such readjustments in taking precautions that little commerce may proceed with little interference. It is not believed that German submarines can do much damage. The possibility of the loss of a few ships is readily admitted, but the people are in such a frame of mind that the loss of several vessels does not worry them.

An investigation of German law since Germany's threat of submarine attacks shows that Article 82 of the German naval prize regulations specifically states that, in the case of a neutral ship, it is not necessary to show the war flag. The American attitude concerning the Lusitania incident is highly appreciated here. That it should not be a subject of protest is considered only right. It is pointed out that the action by the German ship he explained the action by declaring the vessel might have been a Spanish legitimate flying a neutral flag.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO PROTEST READY

Second Reply to U. S. Note Fully Outlines Ship Seizure Policy.

London, Feb. 10.—Great Britain's second reply to the American protest delivered several weeks ago is completed, and should be delivered within a few days. It is a document of great length, with a full discussion of the British position.

While anything like an official summary is not obtainable, there is good reason to believe the Foreign Office, in compiling this reply, with assistance from the Admiralty and other departments, has made an effort to meet America's request for definite information regarding the British policy, as well as to answer America's objections concerning methods of search of neutral vessels, England's policy concerning the ultimate destination of cargoes and other points.

GERMAN RUSE FAILS TO DECEIVE ALLIES

Large Quantities of War Material at Dusseldorf Destroyed by Aviators.

London, Feb. 10.—It is learned from a reliable source how completely the latest scheme of the German to protect their war material from the British has been defeated by the aviators of the Allies, and how a large quantity of valuable war material collected there has been destroyed. Having already had some experience of the German decision that the war stores at the arsenal at Dusseldorf were not so safe as they might be. They accordingly set to work to construct large wooden buildings at some distance from the arsenal, and in these apparently innocent buildings they stored large quantities of war material, ammunition, motor engines, automobile tires and petrol, the Dusseldorf store naturally being extensive owing to its nearness to the western front. The secret would appear to have been badly kept, however, for to the surprise of the Germans hostile aviators left the arsenal, which had been completely emptied, and directed all their energies to the new stores, which were completely destroyed with bombs.

These details are in some degree confirmed by news from a "very big fire" at Dusseldorf, about which neither the people nor the press are allowed to make any comments.

RUSSIANS FORCE WAY THROUGH TO BUDAPEST PLAIN

Grand Duke's Right Wing Crosses Carpathians Toward Capital.

INVASERS VICTORS IN DESPERATE FIGHT

Take Koziouka Height in Battle "Without Precedent in History."

Petrograd, Feb. 10.—The columns of the right wing of the great Russian army battling along the line of the Carpathians, have finally forced their way through the barrier, and are fighting south of the mountains, around Bartfeld and Svidnik, on the northern edge of the wide plain which sweeps southward to Budapest, 150 miles away.

This advancing force not only threatens the Hungarian capital, but also the rear of the immense army of Austrians and Germans, which has pushed its way northward through Lupkow Pass, further eastward, only to meet a disastrous defeat from the Russians on the Galician side of the mountains.

Though these successes and the unofficial announcement that the Russians' extreme left has continued its retreating movement in Bukovina so far that Czernowitz, the capital of that Austrian crown province, has been abandoned, are of the greatest importance to military experts, general interest is to-day centered on the terrific fighting on the Galician side of the Carpathians, about thirty miles south of Sanok. This, the official bulletin of the General Staff says, was the scene of a bayonet conflict "without precedent in history."

In this battle the Germans brought up their best reinforcements to aid the Austrian army, and were themselves driven back by heavy artillery they assaulted the Russian position on the heights of Koziouka twenty-two times, but found themselves under an enfilading fire from the Russians on parallel hills, and were cut off from the main German column. They were then attacked by the Russian infantry, who drove them back at the point of the bayonet.

Attack followed counter-attack until the Russians, by a final assault, which lasted two hours, left the snow-clad hillsides strewn with dead. After a most stubborn resistance the German remnants fled in confusion, leaving a Russian officer claims personally to have counted upward of 1,000 German dead before the Russian positions on this hill. He described this engagement as "the fiercest and most successful occurring daily in the Carpathian Mountains."

The fighting here seems to have been as desperate and sanguinary as that which has occurred before the Warsaw and the Carpathians, and just as unsuccessful for the Germans. The latter have now assumed the offensive on the southern border of East Prussia, and as a result another important battle is developing in that region.

Retire in Bukovina. At the other extreme end of the line—in Bukovina—the Russian forces, still holding the greater part of that province.

According to unofficial dispatches the Russian forces, which were driven to the lower Vistula, thirty-five miles southeast of Thorn. As they were last reported at Sierpiec, it is believed the Grand Duke's columns north of the Vistula have made a march which may enable them to reach the Russian border near Lwow, which number about 300,000 men. They are attempting the task of capturing the initiative in some selected openings toward the north, while the Austrians maintain a passive defense in huge numbers in better known passes, especially those westward of the region where the fighting has been heaviest.

German Offensive Crippled. The German offensive already has been crippled by appalling losses in men both along the Rawa and the frontiers. The German offensive already has been crippled by appalling losses in men both along the Rawa and the frontiers.

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MISS PAGE AIDING WAR REFUGEE WORK

Ambassador's Daughter with Committee Under Charge of Mrs. George Montagu.

London, Feb. 10.—Miss Katherine Page, the American Ambassador's daughter, is one of the Americans now aiding Lady Lugard, founder of the War Refugee Committee, in caring for the 1,000 or more who are being highly of Miss Page's work. The latter is with the health committee, of which another American, Mrs. George Montagu, is head. Other Americans

Rumania Sure to Join Allies, Well Known Statesman Says

London, Feb. 11.—"The Daily News" has received the following telegram from Takeu Jonecu, one of the best known Rumanian statesmen and leader of the Conservative Democrats:

"I have expressed in the English and French press my strong belief in regard to Rumania's future action on the side of the Triple Entente. Nothing has occurred to change my former declaration. Indeed, my belief is firmer than ever. The present calm in public opinion springs from a deep belief that action is certain. Naturally, I cannot fix the date, but I may say that the presence of Austro-German troops near her boundaries has not weakened Rumania's determination. The statements of the Austro-German press about a change in favor of Austria and Germany are devoid of foundation."

substantial advance over difficult territory north of the lower Vistula, their crossing of the Bzura, an abortive effort to capture the German position at Borjowice, and finally the defeat of the German divisions in the Carpathians, all occurring simultaneously, are accepted by military men as unmistakable indications.

FRANCE MAY ADOPT OLD FOUNDLING LAW

Paris, Feb. 10.—Senator Louis Martin will soon introduce in the Senate a bill providing for the re-establishment in all French churches of religious, aiding cradles for the destitute, and founding of churches and religious hospitals generally until 1839, and were finally suppressed by law in 1860.

JAPAN LOOKS TO U. S. FOR PEACE

Ambassador Says America Is Expected to Settle "All Troubles."

Washington, Feb. 10.—Baron Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, declared to-night at a dinner given by Secretary Daniels in honor of Admiral Dewa, Japanese representative to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, that Japan was looking to America with strong confidence for the solution of "all troubles." His remark was interpreted by the other diners as applying to the current situation.

The dinner was given on the Presidential yacht Mayflower, and Baron Chinda spoke in reply to speeches by Secretary Daniels and Bryan, in which they expressed their confidence in Japan and confidence in her hope for a continuance of friendly relations with the United States.

The ambassador said he was thankful for the expression of the secretaries and endorsed fully their hopes for the continuance of good will and friendly relations. That their pledges of friendship should have been made aboard a man-of-war, he said, added significance. That a warship should be a peace-maker made him "feel deeper."

Secretary Daniels introduced Admiral Dewa with an address, in which he declared the United States, as always, was desirous of making Japan a neighbor and friend. Admiral Dewa, speaking through his aid, replied with similar expressions.

Secretary Bryan said he hoped that all citizens and nations would give their lives for their country if necessary, yet he thought it proper that every person employ means for peace.

LADY LUGARD ASKS AID OF AMERICANS

Appeals for Money to Give Belgians Comforts and Hospitality.

London, Feb. 10.—With hundreds of Belgian refugees arriving in England daily from Holland and with private appeals for aid, the Russian Army in the Caucasus communicates under date of February 8 that there has been no engagement of importance to report.

Russians Abandon Czernowitz as They Retire in Bukovina. Berlin (via London), Feb. 10.—The successes achieved by the Russian army in Bukovina, which have caused the abandonment of the Russian forces in Bukovina, according to the following statement of the Russian Government: Our troops have occupied Suokawa (Southeastern Bukovina) and are marching toward Czernowitz, which has been abandoned by the Russian Governor Erelmoh and his garrison.

Army headquarters to-day gave out the following statement on the fighting in East Prussia and Russian Poland. Isolated fighting on the East Prussian frontier developed at some points into greater engagements, which are progressing normally.

Vienna, Feb. 10 (via London).—The official statement issued by the government to-day says: "The general situation in Poland and West Galicia remains unchanged. Fighting in the Carpathians continues."

RUSSIAN FLAG TO GO TO BOSPORUS

Constitutional Democrats in the Duma Give Voice to Historic Ambitions.

Petrograd (via London), Feb. 10.—Resolutions expressing the conviction that Russia would carry on the war until the peace of Europe is assured were adopted by the Duma at the close of its sitting yesterday. The resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting vote, said in part:

"The Duma expresses its firm conviction that the great national and liberating objects of the present war will be achieved, and that the court-military determination of the Russian nation to carry on the war until conditions shall have been imposed on the enemy assuring the peace of Europe and the restoration of right and justice in Belgium, but I believe you will continue to be generous as long as there is suffering."

"During the last five months I have lived in the most anxious and agonizing heart of stone. A few days ago one woman, to whom it seemed impossible to give the help she needed for herself and her children, burst into tears and exclaimed: 'I wish the Germans had shot us! It is the only way out.'"

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COATS: at \$25—\$35—\$45—\$55. Formerly \$45, \$65, \$95 to \$125.

GERMANY OFFERED PEACE TO FRANCE IN CANAL BATTLE

After Marie Proposed to Give Alsace-Lorraine for Coast Strip.

Paris, Feb. 10.—French newspapers to-day reprint, with the consent of the government censors, an article published in the "Democrate de Belgique," stating that, previous to the Battle of the Marne, a party existed in France which was ready to sign a peace, ceding to Germany the towns of Briey and Nancy, French Lorraine, the island of Madagascar and the protectorate of Morocco, as well as paying an indemnity. The article continues:

"General Joffre, the French commander in chief; President Raymond Poincare and most of the Cabinet ministers were opposed to the plan, but the situation became so tense as to necessitate the resignation of Adolphe Messimy as Minister of War and the formation of a ministry of national defense."

After the Battle of the Marne Premier Joseph Caillaux, offering to give up the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, with the exception of Strasbourg, receiving in exchange a small part of the North Sea coast extending from Calais to Dunkirk, France, in addition, was to acknowledge the annexation of Belgium by Germany.

The answer to this proposal was that the Allies to make no separate peace. After this M. Caillaux was appointed to an important position in the pay corps, but later was relieved of this post and sent on a mission to Brazil.

GERMANS ILL TREAT AMERICAN WOMAN

Suspected of Being English Spy. She Is Locked Up Till White-lock Frees Her.

London, Feb. 10.—"The Daily News" tells the story of the scandalous treatment of Mrs. Dowling, an American woman, by Germans in Brussels. Mrs. Dowling had worked among the Belgian poor for thirteen years, her pet philanthropy being "La Petite Goutte de Lait," a society for providing milk for the hapless babies of Brussels. She arrived at Folkestone from Belgium yesterday, and had an exciting story to tell of her adventures in Belgium.

The German authorities in the city seized her the moment they saw the word Folkestone on my passport, and they declared I was not American, but a British spy of the shadiest character. To the dirty gendarmes in the Palais Royale I was handed. I was ushered into a private room and women stripped me. I spent the night in a cell.

It was only through the good offices of Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, that I was released and given a passport, and then only after having been compelled to sign a declaration that I had been treated with kindness by the authorities. The matter of the fact, Mr. Whitlock gave the Germans ten minutes to produce me."

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